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When genetic psychology has done its work, all these psychic researches will take their places among the solemn absurdities in the history of thought; and the instincts which prompted them will be recognized as only psychic rudimentary organs that ought to be and will be left to atrophy."

University of Wisconsin.

JOSEPH JASTROW.

The Metaphysics of a Naturalist; Philosophical and Psychological Fragments.

By the late C. L. HERRICK. Bulletin of the Scientific Laboratories of Denison University, Vol. XV. Granville, Ohio, 1910. 99 pp.

This book aims to supplement and, to some extent, to unify such of the distinctive philosophical teachings of Professor Herrick as have already been published, by adding to them and correlating with them material brought together from papers and manuscripts hitherto unpublished. The first chapter is entitled "The Summation-Irradiation Theory of Pleasure-Pain." It gives an analysis of feeling and of emotion, and explains them in terms of physiological tensions and adjustments, basing the arguments on bodily structure and function and upon introspection. There is also included a table of the other classes of mental processes, with their physiological parallels. At the end of the book are four short, less technical and less distinctive, chapters on the freedom of the will, the problem of evil, immortality, and ethical conclusions. The book is chiefly concerned to present the metaphysical theory of dynamic monism, and to explain, in terms of this theory, the concept of consciousness, the relation of mind and body, individuality, matter, life, etc. Some of the fundamental conclusions are: Existence (being) and energy are identical; Energy is pure spontaneity; Unimpeded infinite energy would seem to us indistinguishable from non-existence; Force arises from the interference of energy, and implies resistance; The complexity of resistance measures the quality of the force, the degree of resistance measures the quantity of the force; Matter is a subjective interpretation of forces in a state of relative equilibrium; Consciousness is the focussing of diverse forces upon the complicated neural equilibrium; Conscious states are epiphenomena, due to the constant becoming between energy and force. The writer makes frequent reference to the theories and results of the natural sciences, especially those of physics, physiology, and mathematics, and he takes over into his metaphysics, almost directly, such scientific concepts as inertia, resistance, motion, energy, vortices, vectors, etc. According to the editors, the book is intended as a contribution to work on the methodology of the sciences, of the sort done by Tyndall, Huxley, Kelvin, Helmholtz, Mach and Ostwald.

W. S. FOSTER.

Les rêves et leur interprétation. Par PAUL MEUNIER et RENÉ MASSELO.

(Collection Psychologie Expérimentale et de Métapsychie). Bloud et Cie, Paris, 1910. 211 p.

This is an essay in morbid psychology, both of the authors being psychiatrists. The first chapter, entitled the psychological mechanism of dreams, gives a partial résumé of the scientific literature of dreams, chiefly of French work, supplemented by contributions from the authors' own observations. The second chapter discusses the diagnostic value of dreams. While there is much difficulty in distinguishing the truly prodromic or symptomatic dream from accidental dreams without pathological significance, the authors, nevertheless, conclude that dreams are in some cases of considerable value in diagnosis and the following chapters are devoted to a discussion of the distinguishing characteristics of dreams in infections and intoxications, neuroses and insanities, which have diagnostic significance, *e. g.*, the color, red, persistently appearing in dreams is a frequent phenomenon in premenstrual periods, cardiac affections, premeningeal attacks, inflammatory infections of the eye and the aura of epileptic attacks. Terrifying hallucinations and zoöscopy are characteristic not only of